

THE WEATHER:

Warmer Tonight;
Probably Rain
Tomorrow.

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FRENCH GAIN TWO MILES TAKE 3,000 PRISONERS

BRITISH NEED OF SHELLS FOR SPRING IS PROBLEM

Eagerness of United States
Military Men to Make Record
in Transporting Armies May
Embarrass Allies.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Copyright, 1917, by New York Evening Post Company.)

Great Britain isn't getting all the munitions she wants or needs in America.

At least there is a well-grounded apprehension that unless more attention is given to the requirements of the men now in the field than the prospective American armies of 1918, the spring offensive may feel the effect of the shortage.

British Give Warning.

When America entered the war, the British sounded a warning. The aid of the United States in ships and supplies was immediately desired, while men could come later.

France, however, through Marshal Joffre, expressed a opposite idea, pleading for the dispatch of American forces at once.

The two viewpoints were reconcilable so long as America did not insist on sending too great a force. France needed American troops to stimulate her morale, and authentic reports indicate that the presence of General Pershing's troops has given the French armies a new lease of life.

British Needs Brushed Aside.

But in the natural eagerness of American military authorities to create a big army and supply it with munitions, British needs have been in some cases brushed aside. Not long ago, for instance, the United States commandeered the output of certain factories that had arranged to supply several millions of shells for the guns on the English front. The factories were switched to making of other ammunition.

Make Friendly Protest.

The British registered a friendly protest and were given a small factory which had not been accustomed to making the English shell, and consequently the process of fitting a munition plant to the special requirements of ordnance had to be begun anew. The British may get some of the other factories back, but the fact is they are having their troubles.

There is no spirit of complaint—none seem to be more appreciative of the help America is giving than the British officials stationed in this country.

But when Colonel Roosevelt demands in the Kansas City Star that (Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

FOUR ARE VICTIMS OF SPEEDING AUTO NEAR GEORGETOWN

Baby Evelyn Lattimore is dying at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, latest victim of the speed mania, and two women and a man are severely injured as the result of an automobile accident this afternoon near the intersection of Conduit and Newcut roads.

Evelyn is the four-and-a-half-month-old daughter of Mrs. Catherine Lattimore, who lived with Mrs. E. S. Johns, forty-eight years old, keeper of a boarding house at 1324 Maryland avenue northeast.

Harvey Beddo, twenty-two, was driver of the machine. These four were in the car with Mrs. Louise Beddo, fifty-seven years old, of Westmoreland county, Va., who just had arrived here for a visit to her son.

After the car capsize and the injured had been taken to the hospital, Dr. William C. Gwynne and Dr. William Galvin and Dr. L. B. Norris operated on the child to relieve the brain from blood pressure, due to a fractured skull. There is no chance for the child to recover, it was said. They also operated on Mrs. Johns, who has a fractured skull, a broken left leg and one ear torn off.

Will Prevent Food Speculation



CLARENCE R. WILSON.

HUGE FIRE TO BOOST LOAN TONIGHT

Washington will have its first community bonfire in more than a quarter of a century on the Ellipse, south of the White House tonight.

A great beacon of liberty will be lighted by Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, daughter of the President, as a signal fire to other communities, telling of the coming of Liberty Day tomorrow.

Similar fires will be lighted throughout the land, spreading westward with the setting sun when the sky above Washington is set aglow with the great fire and the signal rockets it will send aloft.

Monster Pyramid.

The finishing touches are being put upon a great pyramid of inflammables in the center of the Ellipse today. It is fifty feet high and twenty-five feet across the base. It is being erected by Harry Wardman, who has volunteered his own services and those of a number of his men, first messengers of boxwood, excelsior, and other light material from Washington business houses is being packed in an enclosing framework. Red fire is spread about the pyramid, and Roman candles are placed at intervals, where they will go off as the fire reaches (Continued on Page 7, Col. 2.)

C. R. WILSON NAMED FOOD CONTROLLER FOR DISTRICT

President Selects Former United States Attorney to Carry Out Nation's Policy in Its Capital.

Clarence R. Wilson, former United States District attorney for the District of Columbia, was today appointed by President Wilson as food administrator for the District.

He is expected to begin his duties immediately. Mr. Wilson since his retirement from public office has been a member of the law firm of Wilson, Hildekoper & Lesh.

Will Halt Hoarding.

It is the duty of the Food Administration under the food law to prevent the hoarding of foodstuffs in the District, and to halt speculation. He has no price-fixing powers. It will be his duty, however, to see that prices fixed by the President and the Food Administration are not exceeded and that Washington dealers generally obey the law.

The food administrator will act under the Food Administration, carrying out in the District the general policies fixed for the nation. He will build up an organization of committees and assistants to aid him in this work.

The Food Administrator is a native of the District. He was born here in 1874, the son of Nathaniel Wilson, and attended Emerson Institute, the school conducted for many years by Charles B. Young. He graduated in 1891 and went to Phillips Exeter Academy in preparation for Harvard, which he entered in 1894. He graduated with his class, and after a year in Europe returned to Washington to take up the study of law in his father's office. He graduated from Columbian University Law School (now George Washington) in 1905. He took a postgraduate course at Georgetown University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1909.

Two Years Deputy Marshal.

While studying at the law schools he was appointed United States deputy marshal and had two years of active service in that office. He began practice with his father.

In 1904 Mr. Wilson was appointed instructor of law at the Georgetown Law School and in 1910 was made professor. He was married in 1904 to Miss Elizabeth Ashton, the daughter of the late J. Hubley Ashton.

In April, 1910, he was appointed by President Taft United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. He continued to hold this office under the Democratic Administration until November, 1914, when he was succeeded by John E. Lasker, the present incumbent.

COURT OPENS LEGAL BATTLE TO TEST D. C. PROHIBITION

Corporation Counsel Syme Sets Forth Arguments to Refute Liquor Men's Claim Law is Unconstitutional.

The fight to establish the constitutionality of the Sheppard excise law, which makes the District "dry" after November 1, was begun today in the District Supreme Court.

The case came up before Justice Gould when attorneys for the liquor dealers presented arguments in support of an appeal for an injunction to restrain the District Commissioners from enforcing the law.

In their arguments counsel for the liquor dealers held the act was a revenue producing measure that should have originated in the House and not in the Senate. The constitution of the District authorities is that the act is one conferring police powers and therefore constitutional. "Has No Standing."

Conrad H. Syme, corporation counsel, said that Martin Roth, the saloonkeeper, who had petitioned for the injunction in connection with five other saloonkeepers, had failed to show in his complaint any legal reasons why his case should have any standing in court. "Even if the Sheppard law is unconstitutional," said Mr. Syme, "the present excise law would remain in force. And this requires that every one doing business in intoxicating drinks must be in compliance with the excise law on or before September 1, accompanied by the prescribed amount of license fee and a notice posted on the outside of the premises to the effect that a license had been applied for."

The petitioners, according to Mr. Syme, failed to make application to the Excise Board for a renewal of their licenses or complied with other requirements of the excise law. This would prove, said Mr. Syme, that they had no faith in their contention of the unconstitutionality of the Sheppard act. "None of the plaintiffs have shown to the court," said Mr. Syme, "that they're in a position and that they have a legal right to conduct business even if the Sheppard law should be declared unconstitutional."

Is Criminal Statute.

Another reason why the act should be held constitutional according to Mr. Syme is because it is essentially a criminal statute because it makes the sale or manufacture of liquor illegal. Mr. Syme declared that the courts were careful not to construe an act whose purpose is for the benefit of society, unconstitutional and thereby defeat its very intent and purpose.

In answer to the contention of the plaintiffs Mr. Syme said that there is no constitutional right on the part (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

Proclamation By District Commissioners

Whereas Wednesday, October 24, 1917, has been set aside by proclamation of the President of the United States as Liberty Day, and whereas, the people of the District of Columbia have made preparations for the patriotic observance of that day,

Therefore, we, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, call upon every citizen of the Nation's Capital on Liberty Day to devote his time and his thought to the patriotic service of the Republic, in an endeavor to place the District of Columbia again at the front of all the cities of the United States in the substantial recognition of the Nation's need, by subscribing to the Liberty loan.

Washington led all the cities of the Union in the first Liberty loan. It must lead in the second.

Let every citizen buy a bond and let every citizen, after he has bought his own bond, constitute himself a member of the Liberty Loan Committee and use his utmost endeavors to further the work of the campaign.

In these times, when the liberties bequeathed us by our fathers are in jeopardy and when the Nation is called upon to meet its greatest crisis, the patriotic people of the District of Columbia will not falter or fail.

LOUIS BROWNLOW,
JOHN G. D. KNIGHT,
W. GWYNN-GARDINER,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

MEATLESS, WHEATLESS, AND SWEETLESS DAYS

(Copyright, 1917, by John T. McQuinn.)



Meatless days would be worse.



The decalogue will be revised on Wednesdays.



Mr. Hoover doesn't specify the size of the lumps.



In dry towns war is what Sherman said it was and the Germans made it.



The brighter side of war.



No more banquets on Tuesdays.

3 FORTS TAKEN IN DRIVE IN FLANDERS

Victory Is Characterized as
"Most Important" by War
Office—English Report Gains
in Offensive.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—French troops achieved one of the most important victories of recent months today when they swept forward for nearly two miles, over a front of two-thirds of a mile, capturing Alençon, Vaudeuse, and Malmaison forts.

Premier Painlevé announced the drive "as a most important success." Three thousand German prisoners were taken in the drive, he stated, with twenty cannons. French forces now have reached the backbone of the German position, threatening the Laon plain.

FRENCH AND BRITISH RE-ENFORCING ITALIANS. IS ROME REPORT

French and British re-enforcements are arriving daily at the Italian front, official Rome cables stated today. The troop movement is being made by train from France. Large quantities of munitions and many artillery battalions accompany the soldiers.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A combined general offensive blow by British and French troops beyond what used to be the Ypres sector, is forecast in descriptive dispatches from the British front today. Yesterday's "local attacks" by the allies were held to be the first of two attacks to such a concerted drive, designed to widen the edge of the wedge which Haig has been steadily pushing through the German lines since July 31.

The point of the British wedge now rests near Passchendaele on the ridge. Yesterday's "local attacks" widened the angle of this point to the north.

Next, London expects Haig to achieve the same widening by local attacks on the south. Then will come the general assault. The first German counter attack which was successful enough to slow up the British advance was reported from across the Ypres-Staden railway.

In Haig's two previous drives the Germans either did not risk a counter blow, or else delivered it with such feeble strength that it failed completely to reach British positions.

BRITISH NAVAL AIRMEN BRING DOWN SIX GERMAN AEROPLANES, IS REPORT

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Six German airplanes were brought down Sunday by British naval aviators, says a statement from the admiralty today.

An official report on army airplane operations on Saturday and Sunday says that British aviators carried out raids on German aerodromes in Belgium and on important objectives in German territory near Saarbrücken, northwest of Metz.

Nine German airplanes were shot down in these operations, and four others forced to descend out of control. The British lost three machines.

BRITISH NAVAL AID ENABLED RUSSIAN FLEET TO ESCAPE

LONDON, Oct. 23.—British naval aid, being lent the sorely pressed Russian sea forces, perhaps aided in the remarkable escape of the Russian Riga bay fleet from under the very guns of the great German fleet in Moon sound. First intimation of British vessels in action with Russian ships was contained in the official announcement from Petrograd today that a British submarine had fired two torpedoes at two German dreadnaughts in the Gulf of Riga, presumably injuring or destroying one, and had sunk a transport which attacked it.

The German fleet, composing ten dreadnaughts, ten cruisers, several scores of torpedo boats, submarines,

PAINLEVE READJUSTS CABINET BY CHANGE

PARIS, Oct. 23.—After twenty-four hours' confusion, Premier Painlevé had apparently readjusted his cabinet this afternoon by switching former Premier Ribot from foreign minister to minister of state and member of the war council.

Ribot will succeed M. Barthou. Choice of the foreign minister was not announced, but it was reported otherwise the cabinet would remain intact.

The ministers attempted twice to resign in a body. In making a place for a new foreign minister, it was believed Painlevé would manage to survive the shake-up, although several of the Paris newspapers this afternoon thought he would be forced to make room for Socialist representation.

NO DEATHS REPORTED IN WESTERN POWDER BLAST

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 23.—No loss of life or injury, it was definitely learned today, resulted from the explosion that destroyed one of the black powder mills of the DuPont Powder Company, near here last night. Powder company officials said there was no suspicion of spies.

LOAN TWENTY MILLION TO FRENCH GOVERNMENT

The Treasury Department today announced another loan of \$20,000,000 to France. This brings France's total to \$700,000,000, and the grand total extended to all the allies, \$2,776,400,000.

BRITISH TANK AND CREW ARRIVE IN U. S.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 23.—A British tank, one of those iron monsters which has done such damage to the Germans on the western front, was lashed to the deck of a liner arriving from a British port today. It will be taken to New York and placed on exhibition there to stimulate interest in the Liberty loan. An officer and eight men accompanied the land dreadnaught.

ROOSEVELT, JR., SETTLES SUIT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A suit against Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., for injuries suffered by Nicholas Fontano, an infant, when run down by Roosevelt's automobile, was settled yesterday by payment of \$75 to Salvatore Fontano, the boy's father.

A CHANCE TO "DO A BIT" IN PUBLICITY

Helping to Make the Public
Realize the Urgent Need For
Action on the Liberty Loan.

Merchants, Business Men, and Professional Men who are willing to co-operate in the Liberty Loan publicity campaign are asked to communicate with Gardner Johnson, 307 Evening Star Building (Phone Main 1556), or with any member of the Liberty Loan Committee.

Designs for effective announcements and appeals are prepared and waiting.

BILLY SUNDAY WILL OPEN HIS CAMPAIGN HERE ON JANUARY 5

Billy Sunday is to come to Washington on January 5, 1918, and will begin his drive in the National Capital on the next day.

The first announcement of the definite date on which the evangelist's campaign is to begin in this city was made today by Dr. James E. Walker, advance man.

Billy Sunday starts his revival in Atlanta, Ga., the first of next week, and will come here immediately after the close of his work in the metropolis of the South.

Dr. Walker is in Washington today to lend his aid to the Washington Sunday Campaign Committee in making preparation for the meetings to be held in the tabernacle on the Union Station plaza. As soon as the Atlanta campaign is under way George M. Sunday, the son of the evangelist, is to come to Washington to assist the committee.